

LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS

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Parsons tables Birmingham career to head Orleans PD

Birmingham, Alabama Police Chief James C. Parsons will retire from the force later this month to become the chief executive officer of the New Orleans Police Department, replacing outgoing superintendent Clarence B. Giarrusso.

According to a spokesman for the Birmingham department, Parsons decided to make the move because he saw a "challenge" in New Orleans and because he feels that the change would "further his career."

"The department was saddened when it learned that Chief Parsons was leaving," the spokesman told Law Enforcement News. "He is a great chief who has provided us with proper leadership and guidance, and we feel he made our department one of the finest in the nation. But we understand his personal ambition and wish him well in his future endeavors."

Parsons joined the Birmingham force as a patrolman in 1954 after serving a four-year hitch with the Navy. He was promoted to detective in 1962 and rose rapidly through the ranks, ultimately becoming chief in 1972.

The Birmingham spokesman reported that Deputy Chief George Wall would serve as acting head of the department when Parsons' retirement becomes effective on June



James C. Parsons

10. Wall is presently in charge of the force's Communication and Records Division, noted the spokesman, who added that a permanent chief would be selected through a competitive civil service examination.

Earlier last month, there was some question as to whether Parsons would accept the New Orleans post. Shortly after his appointment by New Orleans Mayor Ernest Morial, a salary dispute developed over the city's eight-step pay plan for municipal ad-

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ATF, INS are focus of plan to revamp US enforcement setup

Key enforcement agencies within the Justice and Treasury Departments, including the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF), may be subjected to a shift in departmental affiliation under a Carter Administration proposal that would create "an entirely new entity" to monitor the nation's borders.

According to the *New York Times*, which conducted interviews with White House and Congressional sources, the plan was presented late last month to the agencies involved and to Congressional leaders for examination and discussion.

In effect, the reorganization proposals would transfer a large portion of INS from the Justice Department to the Treasury Department, where it would be merged with the Customs Service to make up a unified border force.

Meanwhile, the enforcement segment of ATF would be shifted to the Justice Department, creating a structure by which the Attorney General would have direct control over the nation's three major investigative bureaus — ATF, the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) and the FBI.

The plan would also extend the authority of the Director of the FBI, giving him

the power to formulate policy guidelines for all three agencies and possibly providing him with limited operational control over DEA and ATF.

Basically, the interrelated proposals are designed to institute a more coherent and effective policy of border control to stem the flow of illegal aliens, drugs and contraband, while providing more uniform standards and policies in Federal law enforcement, according to the *Times*.

"These aren't firm proposals," Lloyd Bastian, an official with the Office of Management and Budget, told the *Times*. "They are ideas that are being analyzed."

Although much of the reorganization plan could be implemented under bilateral agreement between the Attorney General and the Secretary of the Treasury, the massive personnel transfers called for by the proposals could not become effective without Congressional approval.

Bastian noted that a decision would be made in a few weeks on whether to submit the package to Congress, which would have 60 days to act on the matter. If the package was not rejected within that time limit, it would go into effect automatically.

Rep. Peter W. Rodino (D-New Jersey), chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, was reportedly opposed to removing the Immigration and Naturalization Service from the Justice Department's jurisdiction. But *Times* sources indicated that he may revise his position in regard to the overall plan because one aspect of the package would provide the Justice Department with a new immigration role.

Under the plan, the State Department's function of approving visas and passports would pass to the Justice Department, thereby allowing the latter branch to maintain an important role in shaping the nation's immigration policy.

While the sources observed that it was too early to tell how the overall package would fare in Congress, they noted that widespread opposition to the plan was significantly reduced when the Federal planners abandoned a number of their more controversial proposals.

One measure, which reportedly would have sparked considerable debate in Congress and in the Justice Department, called for the transfer of the FBI's counterintelligence function to a new agency, under the auspices of the Attorney General.

A senior Justice Department official noted that Attorney General Griffin B. Bell and most other officials who were told of the idea reacted negatively to it, and Bastian said, "No one was for it, and we were not sure we were able to defend it."

Another proposal which was abandoned

Continued on Page 6

Traffic safety agency proposes installation of elaborate antitheft devices on '81 cars

In an attempt to thwart joy riding car thieves, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration has proposed a series of regulations which require that advanced antitheft devices be installed in cars manufactured for the 1981 model year.

The devices, which are currently optional features on some cars, include hood latches that can be opened only from inside the vehicle, door locks that cannot be manipulated by such objects as wire hangers, credit cards or knives, and ignition systems that would prevent the car from starting in the event that the ignition lock was removed.

Other antitheft features required under the NHTSA proposals are separate keys for ignitions and luggage compartments, protective devices placed over ignition wires on car engines to prevent hot-wire starting, and safer steering columns locks designed not to engage while the vehicle is being driven.

In announcing the proposals last month, NHTSA Administrator Joan Claybrook noted that the new rules are aimed at discouraging young thieves who steal vehicles for temporary transportation, for fun or to remove a few parts.

"The joy-rider thief is involved in at least a third of the actual number of vehicles that are later involved in accidents," she told the *New York Times*.

Noting that the new devices would discourage thieves by significantly delaying forced entry into a vehicle, Claybrook cited what she termed a consensus among law enforcement officials who theorize that five to 10 minutes is the maximum amount of time a thief can devote to stealing a car without being caught.

Although NHTSA is expecting some of its proposals to be challenged by auto makers and new car buyers, the agency contends that the more sophisticated antitheft devices are needed to curb the nation's escalating auto theft rate.

According to recent research by the consulting firm of Arthur D. Little, vehicle thefts result in losses of \$2.6 billion to \$3.6 billion annually in insurance costs, vehicle damage, court costs and personal injuries.

Under the new proposals, the improved antitheft devices are scheduled to be installed as standard equipment beginning with the 1981 model year cars and the 1982 model year trucks with a gross weight

of less than 10,000 pounds.

While the traffic safety agency estimates that the mandated features would add only \$1 to \$2, to the price of a new car, one official indicated that their monetary impact might be higher if a car owner should lose his car keys. Due to the effectiveness of the new security features, it could cost as much as \$50 to hire a locksmith or mechanic to open the locked vehicle.

The chief of control and displays at NHTSA, Johnny Carson, noted that while some car manufacturers already offer the antitheft devices on some models, requiring the features on all cars could significantly reduce car thefts.

Apparently, the devices would be more effective in cutting joy ride thefts in specific regions of the country. Carson cited agency figures which revealed that only 10 percent of the auto thefts in New York City and 35 percent in Chicago were committed by joy riders. However, he added that in Los Angeles 75 percent of the thefts are for joy rides and that in Washington, the rate is 68 percent.

In regard to thwarting professional car thieves, Carson was less optimistic. "I don't think there's much you can do," he said

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US crime code reform measure draws flak from House panel

The Senate bill that proposes a major overhaul of the Federal criminal code is in trouble in the House, where members of the criminal justice subcommittee have voiced opposition to the measure's sweeping reforms, according to an Associated Press report.

Indicating that the legislation would probably be stripped of many of its wide-ranging provisions before it is sent to the House floor, Rep. James Mann (D-South Carolina), chairman of the subcommittee, noted that he expected the panel to produce a bill "almost" confined to the redefinition of existing laws.

Sections of the bill, which most likely will be scrapped, would have reduced penalties for possession of small amounts of marijuana, restricted the power of judges to jail reporters for violating "gag orders," and broadened civil rights laws.

The legislation also calls for the creation of a sentencing commission, designed to standardize sentences for comparable crimes by setting guidelines for Federal judges.

Mann summarized the feelings of subcommittee members after their May 12 meeting on the measure, noting that "the bill is just too heavy in revision." The Associated Press reported that all of those who attended were critical of the legisla-

tion, charging that it covered too much ground, expanded Federal jurisdiction unduly and was weighted in favor of prosecutors.

One panel member, Rep. Henry J. Hyde (R-Illinois) characterized the 680-page bill as "telephone book legislation" and "a giant leap in the dark."

Rep. Lamar Gudger (D-North Carolina) used a less classic metaphor to characterize the bill, noting that the measure's provisions "are heavy and to have them all thrust upon us at once is almost too big a meal to consume."

Several other Congressman echoed Gudger's remarks, contending that the sheer bulk of the bill makes it difficult to understand. But Mann told them, "I think what bothers you is that you do understand it."

Apparently referring to the fact that the bill was drafted in the Senate Judiciary Committee after months of wrangling between liberals and conservatives, Mann said that criminal law "should not be subject to tradeoffs and compromise in the name of reform."

Nassau County, NY implements top level command shake-up

In an effort to cut organizational costs, the Nassau County, New York Police Department implemented a major structural shake-up last month which included a "stringent" evaluation of staff officers, a streamlining of the force's command chain

and the initiation of a civilianization drive designed to put clerical officers back on the beat.

Noting that the reorganization is aimed "at better utilizing police personnel with dollar and cents considerations in mind," Police Commissioner Samuel J. Rozzi stated: "The Nassau Plan is an application of modern management principles directed at greater accountability through a more direct and logical chain of command. The result is and will be improved delivery of police services with financial savings."

As a result of the plan's personnel evaluation, seven top command positions were eliminated, and five others have been filled with persons holding lower rank. The net savings in salaries and fringes are expected to be slightly under \$400,000, according to a department estimate.

The force's new organizational chart consolidates six divisions into three, combining precinct patrol, traffic, detective, technical services, administrative services and community services into newly-established headquarters, detective and patrol divisions.

Under the plan, the chief of operations will serve as the functional coordinator of all police activities. "His office will be supervising the overall workflow of the department to insure efficiency and prevent any duplication of efforts," the department noted.

Stressing that the patrol division will continue to be the "backbone" of the force, the reorganization format calls for an ongoing civilianization of the force. Approximately 35 sworn personnel who are currently engaged in clerical and other non-police duties have already been slated for reassignment to patrol functions.

"The Nassau Plan is the first major change in police organization within the county in recent years," Rozzi said of the shake-up. "Above all it is directed to insure the best possible police services within the county by narrowing the chain of command and tightening the span of control of the various divisions, bureaus and units."

Papers sought for conference on police use of deadly force

The criminal justice department of the University of Alabama in Birmingham is soliciting papers to be presented at its

National Conference of Police Use of Lethal Force this summer.

The seminar, which is scheduled for August 9-11 in Birmingham, was announced by former FBI director Clarence M. Kelley, who is now associated with the university.

"This conference will explore the moral, legal, psychological and human aspects of this issue," he said. "The format for discussion will be papers presented to a protagonist-antagonist panel consisting of distinguished members of police departments, universities, and law and civil liberty organizations."

Submitted papers may deal with any aspect of the police use of deadly force, however the manuscripts, cannot take more than 20 minutes to read, and they should not exceed 10 typed double-spaced pages. The submission deadline is July 1, 1978.

For complete details, write to: C. Allen Graves, Department of Criminal Justice, UC-4, 101B, The University of Alabama in Birmingham, Birmingham, AL 35294.

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NOBLE conference in St. Louis will focus on urban crime

The National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives (NOBLE) will hold its second national conference in St. Louis this month, focusing on urban crime and the deterioration of the nation's cities.

In a pre-conference statement, NOBLE President Hubert Williams, who heads the Newark, New Jersey police, noted that the meeting is open to all interested individuals, emphasizing that discussion would not be limited to the problems facing blacks in policing.

"We are professional in law enforcement," he said. "We are not just blacks. Crime affects not only blacks but all who cannot escape from the inner city."

The conference, which is scheduled for June 21-24 at the Sheraton-St. Louis Hotel, will include workshops on deadly force, racial attitudes and employment relations and "survival techniques" for black police executives. Other mini-seminars will examine the effects of housing employment, education, social services and religion on crime and law enforcement.

"We plan to examine the ways we can work with our social institutions to improve life," conference coordinator Atkins Warren noted. "We and NOBLE are convinced that examining such issues will help us in performing our duties. The conference will be more than just a short course

in police procedure."

Warren, a lieutenant colonel with the St. Louis Police Department, indicated that his organization is best-equipped to study the role social problems and the public play in crime and policing. He added that other groups, notably the International Association of Chiefs of Police, "haven't taken that approach."

"The issues that we will explore under the conference theme, 'Making the System Work for Us,' directly affect the quality of life in all American communities," he said. "Top professionals in the fields of law enforcement and urban affairs will come together in St. Louis for an in-depth look at our cities in crisis, and talk about some possible solutions that involve everyone in our society, especially police officers."

Featured speakers at the conference will include Solicitor General Wade McCree, United States Ambassador to the United Nations Andrew Young, New Orleans Mayor Ernest Morial, and Robert Lamb of the Justice Department's Community Relations Service in Seattle. Lamb noted that NOBLE would disseminate the findings of its convention to other groups, including IACP.

In addition to exploring topics of general interest to police executives and com-

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Black criminologist picked to head Atlanta police bureau

George Nappert, one of the nation's first black doctors of criminology, is scheduled to become police chief of Atlanta pending City Council approval, according to the *Atlanta Constitution*.

The selection of Nappert by Mayor Maynard Jackson was reportedly well received by municipal leaders. "I get the general tenor that he is well thought of by the council members," City Council President Carl Wate noted.

Nappert, 38, will serve under acting Public Safety Commissioner Lee P. Brown, who was appointed to head the combined police and fire force in April after Commissioner A. Reginald Eaves resigned in the wake of a police exam cheating scandal. Eaves had personally handled the duties of police chief executive during his term.

In an interview with a *Constitution* reporter, Nappert indicated that he may have some changes in store for the police bureau, noting that it "is not operating to its optimum. There are pieces that need to be put into place."

To bring the police force closer to the community, the nominee said he would decentralize the bureau in some way, giving field commanders more authority and possibly removing some detectives from headquarters and placing them in the precincts. He added that he will stress upgrading the

benefits, training and career planning of police officers.

Nappert was among 12 Atlantans who applied for the position. The field was ultimately narrowed to three finalists who were interviewed by Brown.

One of the finalists, Deputy Police Director Joe Amos, called Jackson's selection of Nappert "a wise choice." Amos has years of police experience in patrol and investigation, while Nappert's background is focused more on the academic and administrative side of policing.

The recipient of a Ph.D. in criminology from the University of California at Berkeley in 1970, Nappert was an assistant professor at Spelman College in Atlanta until 1975, when he was appointed by Eaves as the police bureau's deputy director in charge of career development.

Nappert resigned the post after 18 months in a behind-the-scenes disagreement with Eaves over hiring and promotion policies and subsequently became executive director of Atlanta's Crime Analysis Team, a Federally-funded group designed to examine the work of criminal justice agencies in the city.

While heading the research organization, the criminologist became known within the police bureau as a critic of Eaves' style of

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Computers map the crime picture in Birmingham

Summary of Combined Dispatch Data
Maps include all dispatch data after administrative and duplicate records were removed.

YEAR 1975

YEAR 1976

	Low	% DEVIATION	High	TOTAL
1975	2,857	5.264	15,967	188,023
1976	2,461	5.360	15,761	184,960

2857.00	2452.53	15.46.53	5961.55	7044.55
3459.53	4636.53	5961.55	7044.55	15,967.00

Criminal justice planners and police administrators in Birmingham, Alabama are examining their city through the eyes of a computer as the result of a pilot project which utilizes a graphic printout system designed to literally map the frequency of calls for police service on a district-by-district basis.

The latest in the ongoing series of map abstracts, produced in a joint effort by the University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa and the Birmingham Police Department, compares 1975 requests for aid with those recorded in 1976. The data are compiled in more than 30 categories, ranging from homicide to public drunkenness.

Through the use of a process called choropleth, each category is plotted on its own computerized map of Birmingham which is divided according to the city's 32 police beats. Each district is shaded

with varying intensity depending upon the frequency of calls for the particular category during a given year.

In a preface to the report, which was released on May 28, Neal G. Lineback, who directs the LEAA-funded project, noted that the map series would assist local, state and Federal planners in assessing the deployment of resources and manpower.

"This series was not designed actually to interpret the meanings of the mapped data," he said. "Instead, the data have been collapsed and manipulated in order to compile meaningful and simplified maps and graphs, to be easily and quickly interpreted by planners."

The newly-released report provides two maps for each call-for-service category — 1975 maps are positioned adjacent to those illustrating the 1976 figures for ease of comparison. The 1975 abstracts have al-

ready been used by the Birmingham force to help it decide where to deploy officers, assign precinct locations and aim crime prevention programs.

Former Birmingham police chief James C. Parsons, who recently became superintendent of the New Orleans Police Department, told the *Birmingham Post-Herald* that the computerized approach is more useful than the conventional analysis of raw crime statistics. "This tells us more about the city than traditional crime data provides," he observed. "It tells us more about the communities."

The report stressed its potential as a neighborhood crime fighting tool, noting, "It is assumed that [the graphically mapped data] will result ultimately in the increased availability of police services to the community."

Outlining other possible benefits from

the study, the researchers noted that the data could be helpful in the proper assignment of preventive patrols, "thereby increasing the probability of the actual observance of crimes in progress."

Since the raw input figures used to compile the maps came from Birmingham dispatch reports, the report noted that their findings might provide the basis of a "call screen model" which could be used to assign priority to calls for police service.

In regard to local anticrime organizations, the researchers indicated that the study "provides a basis for community planning groups to assess the relationships of community factors to patterns of reported crime and service requests within the context of specific geographical areas."

The primary goal of the project was described as "the transcription of the routine-

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C-332	Housing Captain	10.00
C-338	Housing Guard	6.00
C-340	Housing Lieutenant	8.00

C-342	Housing Patrolman	6.00
C-344	Housing Sergeant	8.00
C-361	Identification Clerk	6.00
C-1986	Identification Officer	8.00
C-2294	Identification Specialist	8.00
C-362	Immigration Patrol Inspector	6.00
C-364	Inspector	6.00
C-370	Institution Safety Officer	6.00
C-377	Investigator	6.00
C-378	Investigator-Inspector	6.00
C-406	Jail Guard	6.00
C-1329	Jail Matron	6.00
C-1331	Jail Training Supervisor	8.00
C-1332	Jailer-Clerk	6.00
C-1341	Law Assistant	8.00
C-448	Law Clerk	8.00
C-442	Lieutenant, Police Department	10.00
C-1378	Narcotics Security Assistant	6.00
C-2245	Paralegal Aide	8.00
C-1688	Park Patrolman	6.00
C-574	Parole Officer	8.00
C-575	Patrolman Examinations - All States	6.00
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C-1922	Patrolman-Policewoman	8.00
C-640	Police Administrative Aide	8.00
C-594	Police Cadet	6.00
C-639	Police Clerk	6.00
C-1847	Police Communications & Teletype Operator	8.00
C-2256	Police Dispatcher	6.00
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C-1739	Police Officer, New York Police Dept. (NYPD)	8.00
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C-596	Police Surgeon	10.00
C-597	Police Trainee	6.00
C-598	Policewoman	6.00
C-1791	Principal Investigator	8.00
C-1427	Principal Probation Officer	8.00
C-2259	Principal Program Specialist (Correction)	10.00
C-618	Prison Guard	6.00
C-1981	Probation Counselor	8.00
C-980	Probation Consultant	8.00
C-2266	Probation Director	10.00
C-1428	Probation Employment Officer	6.00
C-981	Probation Investigator	8.00
C-619	Probation Officer	8.00
C-1429	Probation Officer Trainee	6.00
C-2262	Probation Supervisor	8.00
C-1828	Probation Supervisor I	8.00
C-1829	Probation Supervisor II	8.00
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C-1997	Program Specialist (Correction)	8.00
C-665	Ranger, U.S. Park Service	6.00
C-1459	Safety Security Officer	6.00
C-702	School Crossing Guard	6.00
C-1923	School Guard	6.00
C-1999	Security Guard	6.00
C-1467	Security Officer	6.00
C-996	Senior Attorney	10.00
C-2265	Senior Campus Security Officer	8.00
C-2070	Senior Capital Police Officer	8.00
C-1665	Senior Deputy Sheriff	8.00
C-2038	Senior Detective Investigator	8.00
C-2073	Senior Fingerprint Technician	8.00
C-1987	Senior Identification Officer	8.00
C-2119	Senior Institution Safety Officer	8.00
C-1010	Senior Investigator	8.00
C-1020	Senior Police Administrative Aide	8.00
C-2298	Senior Professional Conduct Investigator	8.00
C-1998	Senior Program Specialist (Correction)	10.00
C-725	Senior Special Officer	8.00
C-732	Sergeant, Bridge & Tunnel Authority	8.00
C-733	Sergeant, Police Department	8.00
C-794	Sheriff	6.00
C-1060	Special Agent FBI	10.00
C-748	Special Investigations Inspector	6.00
C-749	Special Officer	6.00
C-1692	State Policewoman	6.00
C-757	State Trooper	6.00
C-1744	Superintendent of Women's Prisons	10.00
C-1703	Supervising Campus Security Officer	8.00
C-1503	Supervising Court Officer	8.00
C-1666	Supervising Deputy Sheriff	8.00
C-1667	Supervising Housing Sergeant	8.00
C-2106	Supervising Investigator	8.00
C-2299	Supervising Professional Conduct Investigator	10.00
C-1766	Supervising Special Officer	8.00
C-1689	Traffic and Park Officer	6.00
C-819	Transit Captain	10.00
C-820	Transit Lieutenant	8.00
C-821	Transit Patrolman	6.00
C-822	Transit Sergeant	8.00
C-823	Treasury Enforcement Agent	8.00
C-852	Uniformed Court Officer	6.00
C-853	United States Marshal	8.00
C-1989	United States Park Police Officer	6.00
C-894	Warden	10.00
C-891	Watchman	6.00

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Supreme Court Briefs

Following are summaries of recent actions of the United States Supreme Court that affect law enforcement and criminal justice.

By AVERY ELIOKIN

Criminal Interference with Commerce

Federal prosecutors need no longer prove "racketeering" conduct, in order to obtain a conviction under the Hobbs Act, 18 U.S.C. §1951, as a result of a recent unanimous Supreme Court decision.

After an unsuccessful attempt "to obtain \$100,000 from a federally insured bank by means of threats of physical violence made to the bank's president," respondent was convicted under §1951 of the Hobbs Act which in part states:

"Whoever in any way or degree obstructs, delays, or affects commerce or the movement of any article or commodity in commerce by robbery or extortion or attempts to conspire so to do, or commits or threatens physical violence to any person or property in furtherance of a plan or purpose to do anything in violation of this section shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than twenty years or both."

Over the objection of one judge, the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals reversed the conviction. The Court of Appeals, quoting from *United States v. Yokley*, 542 F.2d 1355, concluded that "although an activity may be within the literal language of the Hobbs Act, it must constitute 'racketeering' to be within the perimeter of the Act."

On appeal the Supreme Court rejected the inclusion of proof of "racketeering" behavior for a conviction under the Hobbs Act, noting "the absence of any definition of racketeering in the statute." In addition, Justice Marshall explained that "nothing on the face of the statute suggests a congressional intent to limit its coverage to persons who have engaged in 'racketeering.'"

The Court summarized the legislative history of the Hobbs Act, noting that, according to the Congressional Record, the purpose of the bill which later became the Hobbs Act was "to prevent anyone from obstructing, delaying, or affecting commerce, or the movement of any article or commodity in commerce by robbery or extortion as defined in the bill." Representative Hobbs, anticipating the possible misinterpretation of his proposed legislation, had included in the Record the warning that: "We are explicit. That language is too general, and we thought it better to make this bill explicit, and leave nothing to the imagination of the court." (*United States v. Culbert*, No. 77-142, decision announced March 28, 1978.)

Appearing on the Court's Docket Extradition

Attorney General Frank J. Kelley of Michigan has succeeded in obtaining Supreme Court review of a decision of the Michigan Supreme Court which imposed stare standards on an Arizona petition for extradition.

The Michigan Supreme Court released the defendant, who had served 22 months in a Michigan jail awaiting removal to Arizona to face an auto theft charge. The state supreme court justified its action on the grounds that the extradition papers did not meet Michigan's legal standards for the establishment of "probable cause" for the arrest.

Before the Court is the question: "Did Michigan Supreme Court misconstrue Fourth Amendment and Extradition Clause of Constitution, Art. IV, §2, in holding that fugitive may challenge demanding state's extradition documents on basis of lack of probable cause?" (*Michael v. Doran*, No. 77-1202, placed on docket on April 17, 1978.)

Cases Denied Review by the Supreme Court

Following are several recent cases which the Court has denied review but which are important for their effect on the criminal justice community.

Sentencing

The State of North Dakota may continue to impose an additional five year sentence on persons who are convicted of a crime in which a gun was used in light of the Supreme Court's refusal to review a case which sought to test the constitutionality of such enhanced sentencing.

The five-year additional sentence for a convicted person is only applicable to those who the state has labeled "dangerous special offender." Neither the judge nor the jury are informed that a defendant has been categorized until "the sentencing after the verdict." (For an analysis of a case decided by the Supreme Court on enhanced sentencing in a federal action see: *Law Enforcement News*, March 21, 1978, page 5.) (*Ternes v. North Dakota*, No. 77-1114, denied review March 28, 1978.)

Prisoners' Rights

As a result of the Court's decision to deny review, prison officials in the State of North Carolina may order an inmate to dispose of a personal typewriter if ownership of a typewriter is in conflict with prison rules.

Both the U.S. District Court and the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals maintained that prison officials can deprive an inmate of a personal typewriter. The inmate had argued unsuccessfully that the typewriter had been used to prepare "legal papers for himself and other prisoners," and he further contended that the courts view untyped appeals with a "badge of inferiority."

The Court's action in not granting review is consistent with prior refusals of prisoners actions against prison officials brought to the Court through 42 U.S.C. §1983. (*Blizzard v. Mahan*, No. 77-939, announced April 3, 1977.)

First Amendment Rights

A 9-year-old girl, sexually assaulted with an empty beverage bottle, has a right to sue the National Broadcasting Company and KRON-TV for \$11 million following the Supreme Court's refusal to review the network's First Amendment claim of freedom of speech.

Just three days after a two-hour drama called "Born Innocent" was shown on television, four teen-age girls replicated the rape scene appearing in the film on the 9-year old girl. The four teenagers stated that they had seen the program.

Charging "wanton, careless and negligent acts" on the part of the network and the affiliate station, the girl's mother initiated a civil suit. The court of original jurisdiction dismissed the complaint, noting that "the State of California is not about

Continued on Page 6

BURDEN'S BEAT

By ORDWAY P. BURDEN

Doing something about crime prevention: a national overview

Crime prevention seems to have progressed from something everyone talks about to something everyone is or is about to do something about. Major cities have programs organized by neighborhoods, and many towns and small cities have municipal and regional efforts.

The striking similarities of many of these programs are to some extent a reflection of the fundamental simplicity of crime prevention and, perhaps the same degree, are due to the pervasive influence of the National Crime Prevention Institute (NCPI) in Louisville, Ky. A branch of the School of Police Administration of the University of Louisville, NCPI has trained those police officers who direct the crime prevention programs in many cities across the nation.

Local crime prevention efforts seem to have absorbed elements of two Federally-inspired programs, sponsored by the National Sheriffs' Association and the FBI. Operation Identification, which was instituted by the Crime Resistance program of the FBI, is a component of programs in Bowling Green, Ky; Detroit, Mich; Warren, Ohio; Martin County, Fla, and San Francisco, to name just a few. Under this program police officers encourage and aid citizens in marking their Social Security numbers on property, particularly portable and easily fenced items such as bicycles, cameras, stereos, and various kinds of industrial, business and farm machinery.

Since it would be impossible to describe every crime prevention program, even each of those which have come to our attention, let it suffice to outline some of the outstanding characteristics of several programs.

Crime Watch, Inc. is a statewide crime prevention program with headquarters in Augusta, Me. Instituted last January by the Maine Chiefs of Police Association, which remains the parent organization, it is a non-profit corporation supported by private subscription, the only one of the 20 statewide programs to be underwritten neither by the state government nor LEAA. The board of directors is composed solely of private citizens, not police officers, under the direction of Richard Neault.

Project Safe is sponsored by the San Francisco Police Department. Begun 18 months ago with funds from LEAA and Titles II and VI, Project Safe aspired to a goal that is common to all prevention efforts, namely bringing the citizens back into the criminal justice system. Although similar in concept to many other programs, the San Francisco project organizes the entire city into four-block-square areas. Having defined these neighborhoods, project organizers then invite citizens to sound off on all local problems, including crime. Supervised by the Police Department, Project Safe is directed by Henry Izumizaki.

The Preventive Programs Division of the Chicago Police Department employs 27 police officers and 70 uniformed civilian Community Security Aides. In addition, citizens with CB radios have been formally incorporated into the crime prevention effort. To reach the most likely victims of crime, the program employs such special means as fire prevention lectures for senior citizens and a mobile health van which travels to the poorest neighborhoods in the inner city.

The mobile unit has also been part of the prevention effort in Hollywood, Fla. Here it is used as a traveling showcase of security equipment, as well as the housing for a printing press which produces anti-crime brochures. Under the direction of Capt. Steve Davis, the program obtained a school bus which is used to take children ages 8 to 13 on summer field trips. The children are picked up in local parks, particularly those which have been trouble areas. Although the overall crime prevention program is the responsibility of the police department, the bus program is currently underwritten by the Committee of 100, an association of local business people.

Martin County, Florida, also focuses on the young, employing Explorer Scouts in a Junior Deputy Program. The program is under the supervision of Sheriff Jim Holtr, whose department plays a significant role in law enforcement in this rural county.

The Crime Prevention Bureau of the Southfield, Michigan, Police Department, under the direction of Sgt. John Hood, reviews site plans for all new construction to detect potential security problems. It also conducts public demonstrations of security hardware in such places as shopping malls, office building lobbies and schools. Crime analysis is also a responsibility of this bureau, and criminal activity is plotted geographically as it occurs, then weekly reports are made to patrol officers on trouble spots.

The South Central Criminal Justice Supervisory Board, based in New Haven, Connecticut, also employs crime analysis under the rubric of Direct Deterrent Patrol. This board began crime prevention as a regional project in New Haven and 16 smaller surrounding municipalities. These programs have for the most part been absorbed by individual towns, although there remains a central information bank, with crime reports available to be read electronically by any police officer working from one of the 18 local station houses. The South Central Criminal Justice Supervisory Board also runs a career criminal program, designed to identify recidivists and process them through the court system as quickly as possible.

In Cambridge, Massachusetts, there is a program sponsored by the Eastern Middlesex Criminal Justice Agency in conjunction with the Cambridge Police Department and Cambridge Community Services. Under the direction of Daniel Egan, the program began as a residential security effort and has been expanded to include a large scale public information campaign, a property identification project and work with city youth groups. An escort service for the elderly is presently in the planning stage. Also on the drawing board is a mediation program which would rely heavily on volunteer service by members of Cambridge's large resident student population. Mediation would be used in cooperation with the courts to work out family and neighborhood disputes in conference sessions with volunteers, who can encourage compromise rather than allowing these confrontations to back up into the courts, where action must then favor one side over the other.

LA, Detroit lead cities in police pay, benefits

The salary and compensation rates paid to Los Angeles police officers are higher than those provided for officers in any other major American city, according to a report by a private consulting firm.

The report, which lists police officer salary data from cities with more than 500,000 population, was drafted for a coalition of New York City municipal labor unions and was presented late last year to

U.S. Senate Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs. The committee is in the process of deciding whether New York will receive additional Federal loans to help balance its municipal budget.

Drafted by Program Planners, Inc., a Manhattan-based management group, the report attempts to illustrate, through the use of comparative figures, that "the total compensation paid to New York City em-

ployees lags behind that paid to other municipal employees."

Although it remains to be seen whether the banking committee will accept the argument and ease New York City's financial woes, two of the report's comparative tables contain what may be the most up-to-date information on national police compensation. Program Planners compiled the charts through data obtained from the International Personnel Management Association, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, and the Bureau of National Affairs, Questionnaires, local newspaper clippings and telephone interviews were also utilized in the analysis.

According to the report, the tables include "all those cities which have had a population of 500,000 or more people, and Atlanta; and for which data are available." The researchers were not able to obtain

complete statistics for Cincinnati, Honolulu and Minneapolis.

A number of qualifying remarks were included with the charts, explaining various police pension plans and noting that a number of cities are currently negotiating salary and pension levels with their officers. Figures for Detroit, San Jose, San Diego, New Orleans, Pittsburgh, Boston, Denver, Dallas, Jacksonville and Cincinnati represent wages being paid under expired contracts.

The cost of living adjustment contained in the second table was derived by dividing each city's U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Intermediate Budget for a Four-Person Family by the U.S. Urban Average. For cities without a published budget, the adjustment factor of 1.0222 was based on the average budget for all metropolitan areas in the United States.

Ranking of Major United States Cities By Total Annual Compensation of a Police Officer, December, 1977					
Rank	City	Annual Wage	Employer Pension Contribution	Employer Health & Related Benefits Contribution	Total Annual Compensation
1	Los Angeles	\$20,348	\$10,011	\$ 803	\$31,162
2	Detroit	19,172	10,318	1,015	30,505
3	San Francisco	19,098	11,001	328	30,427
4	Washington	19,871	8,381	535	28,787
5	Seattle	18,691	8,187	743	27,621
6	New York City	18,109	8,010	844	26,963
7	San Jose	18,304	4,210	820	23,334
8	Milwaukee	17,113	4,719	925	22,757
9	Chicago	18,312	3,247	843	22,402
10	Houston	17,061	4,606	387	22,054
11	San Diego	16,435	4,783	331	21,549
12	Phoenix	17,396	2,987	666	21,022
13	Philadelphia	15,769	3,745	808	20,322
14	Cleveland	16,573	2,524	780	19,895
15	Buffalo	12,696	5,617	666	18,979
16	Kansas City	16,068	2,089	458	18,615
17	New Orleans	14,962	3,441	160	18,563
18	Pittsburgh	14,400	3,456	608	18,464
19	Columbus	15,579	2,390	469	18,428
20	Boston	13,848	3,760	800	18,408
21	Baltimore	14,321	3,437	337	18,095
22	Denver	15,048	2,235	339	17,622
23	Indianapolis	12,373	4,524	579	17,476
24	St. Louis	13,129	3,151	250	16,530
25	Dallas	13,884	2,083	177	16,144
26	Memphis	13,104	1,966	387	15,457
27	San Antonio	13,104	1,814	217	15,135
28	Jacksonville	12,126	2,292	327	14,745
29	Atlanta	12,840	770	440	14,050

Ranking of Major United States Cities By Adjusted Total Annual Compensation of a Police Officer, December, 1977				
Rank	City	Total Annual Compensation	Adjustment Factor	Adjusted Total Annual Compensation
1	Los Angeles	\$31,162	0.9864	\$31,592
2	Detroit	30,505	1.0171	29,992
3	San Francisco	30,427	1.0594	28,721
4	Seattle	27,621	0.9980	27,673
5	Washington	28,787	1.0440	27,574
6	Houston	22,054	0.9225	23,907
7	New York City	26,963	1.1620	23,204
8	San Jose	23,334	1.0594	22,026
9	Chicago	22,402	1.0200	21,963
10	San Diego	21,549	0.9848	21,882
11	Milwaukee	22,757	1.0660	21,348
12	Phoenix	21,022	1.0222	20,565
13	Cleveland	19,895	1.0108	19,682
14	Philadelphia	20,322	1.0370	19,597
15	Kansas City	18,615	0.9626	19,338
16	Pittsburgh	18,464	0.9556	19,322
17	New Orleans	18,563	1.0222	18,160
18	Baltimore	18,095	0.9975	18,140
19	Columbus	18,428	1.0222	18,028
20	Denver	17,622	0.9797	17,987
21	Buffalo	18,979	1.0578	17,942
22	Dallas	16,144	0.9053	17,833
23	Indianapolis	17,476	0.9800	17,833
24	St. Louis	16,530	0.9622	17,179
25	Boston	18,408	1.1939	15,418
26	Atlanta	14,050	0.9134	15,382
27	Memphis	15,457	1.0222	15,121
28	San Antonio	15,135	1.0222	14,806
29	Jacksonville	14,745	1.0222	14,425

Tables by Program Planners, Inc.

Creation of new border agency may place ATF in Justice Dept.

Continued from Page 1

would have removed the Coast Guard from under the mantle of the Department of Transportation and transferred its operation to the Customs Service. The measure was drafted in an attempt to cut drug and contraband trafficking along the nation's coastlines, but Secretary of Transportation Brock Adams said that he would strongly resist such a move.

In spite of the compromises that have already been made in the reorganization plan, opposition is still expected from some quarters. The head of the Washington office of the American Civil Liberties Union, John Shattuck, said, "The centralization of law enforcement functions carries with it the possibility of further abuses, and we're always concerned about that."

Commenting to the *Times* about the overall plan, one budget official noted that the proposal would create a single unit within the Treasury Department to combine all the inspection and control functions of INS with those of the Customs Service. "It would be more than a merger of INS into Customs," he said. "It would be the creation of an entirely new entity."

If the new agency is approved, 4,000 employees would be transferred from INS to Customs and the combined force would be responsible for inspection and revenue collection functions at the nation's borders and points of entry.

The new bureau would be given its own

name, but the Border Patrol, which polices the areas between border checkpoints, would be provided with a separate identity, according to the plan.

To complete the shift, an as yet unknown number of ATF agents would move to the Justice Department where they would be organized as an investigative unit.

As a result of the move, the Justice Department would control three investigative agencies, while two investigative functions would remain with the Treasury Department in the form of the Secret Service and Customs.

At the same time, the FBI would lose its fingerprint and identification facilities. The related functions would be placed in a separate unit in the Justice Department under the theory that much of the work of the fingerprint squad is clerical and does not require the investigative prowess of the FBI.

The total reorganization package was examined by President Carter earlier last month in what was described as a "direction" but not a "decision" meeting. Shortly after the conference, budget officials who designed the plan were allowed to brief members of key Congressional committees to ascertain their feelings toward the proposed restructuring.

Supreme Court Briefs . . .

Continued from Page 5

to begin using negligence as a vehicle to freeze the creative arts."

The State Court of Appeals reversed the ruling and stated that the girl had a cause of action against the network and affiliate station "despite First Amendment protections."

Justice Brennan was the only member of the Court who wanted to grant review of the First Amendment case. He explained that his interest in the case stemmed from the issue of "whether the Constitution's guarantees of freedom of speech were broad enough to bar any trial."

In not ruling on the First Amendment right of television in this case the Supreme Court has opened up the potential for an entire new field of negligence practice. (NBC v. Nienji, No. 77-1308, announced April 24, 1978.)

NOBLE to study problems faced by black-run PDs

Continued from Page 3

manders, the conference will examine the problems specifically related to police departments headed by blacks.

NOBLE vice president William B. Dye, police chief of Champaign, Illinois and the former chief of East St. Louis, said that departments with black chief executives are often plagued by a lack of financial support.

"The rules suddenly change when blacks get to take over a city," he noted. "We find the county, state and Federal governments have withdrawn, leaving the city with a low tax base and inadequately trained police force."

Crisis resolution training for the 'real world'

(Author's note: The Syracuse Police Department (SPD) was awarded a \$200,000 grant under LEAA'S Office of Technology Transfer Demonstration and Replication Program to develop a program in conflict and crisis training skills for police. Syracuse, which was one of six demonstration cities selected nationwide, was initially given a 15-month period in which to plan, train, implement, and evaluate the program which was designed to give to SPD officers the human relations skills necessary for effective intervention. This training was conducted from September 1974 through September 1976 and approximately 225 police officers and commissioned officers received the specialized in-service training.)

By PHILIP J. MONTI

To develop the crisis intervention training exercises, a program development staff was assembled, consisting of the chief of police, project director, psychological services consultant, representatives from the Office of Federal and State Aid Coordination, police coordinating trainers, training staff from a local university, referral consultant, and an audio-visual consultant. The group was charged with coordinating efforts to develop an effective training program, and they subsequently identified three inter-related components of the training program as being extremely valuable. These components consisted of:

- Behavioral skills training in conflict management and crisis intervention techniques;
- Substantive understanding of the causes of conflict and crisis, and the behavior of individuals in crisis situations;
- Knowledge about and use of human services agencies in the community that are potential resources for crisis resolution.

Behavioral skills training became the core of the program because of its compatibility with the experiential "structured learning" approach of Dr. Arnold P. Goldstein, which was employed as the best means of information transference.

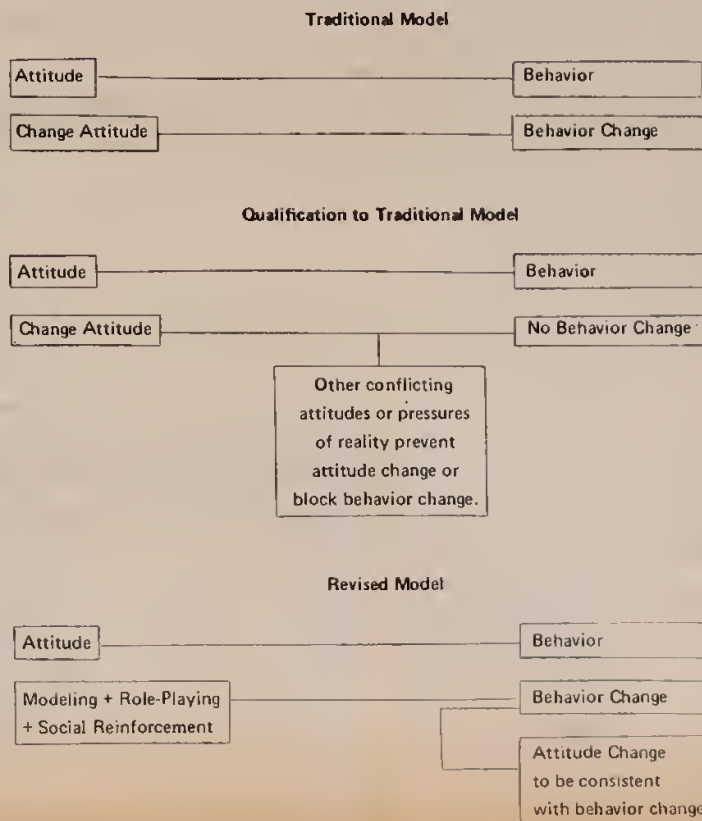
The Goldstein technique utilizes four basic teaching modes. Through the use of modeling, the trainee is shown specific skills or techniques. Role-playing or behavioral rehearsal is used to provide the trainee with the opportunity to practice the skills that have been demonstrated, and a system of social reinforcement is then employed, whereby constructive and corrective feedback is provided by trainees and trainers, who offer praise as the trainee's behavior approaches the desired expertise in demonstrating the skill. Finally, the trainee is placed in a situation where he can transfer the new skills to a real life setting.

The theory of experiential learning maintains that the most effective transference of learning occurs when knowledge is transferred, not merely cognitively, but experientially as well. It is believed that an individual must experience something and be reinforced in its use in order to incorporate it into his normal behavior pattern.

To implement this type of training, two compatible methods were selected by the program staff. The first dictated that, as much as possible, the skills learned should be related to the actual setting. It was decided that videotapes be used that accurately reflected the police functions. It was also deemed important that skilled police personnel participate in the training development as much as possible.

The accompanying figure illustrates a model that explains the steps involved in experiential learning, which are designed to counter resistance met with in the tradi-

CONFLICT AND CRISIS INTERVENTION SKILLS TRAINING PROGRAM



tional learning model. It points out the main concept of experiential learning, illustrating the need to mesh attitude and behavior change into a consistent whole.

To inject the "hands-on" approach into the training, it was decided that the in-class, two-week program would be followed by a six-week period of field training, in which direct contact between the coordinating trainers and the trainees would continue intermittently. This procedure, it was felt, would facilitate the transfer of learning from the classroom to the street and permit continued feedback between trainer and trainee.

Videotapes were created for the use in the modeling exercises because of their consistency and their ability to create a wide variety of situations within the classroom.

Presentations were included which covered the emotions and behaviors of people in crisis states, the general concepts and causes of family crises, the behavior of bystanders in crisis situations, and the interpretation of the verbal behavior of people in crisis, or effective listening.

The range of uses of video as a training tool is potentially very broad, both in utilizing pre-recorded packaged programs and in reviewing classroom simulations for "instant feedback." The tapes used by the Syracuse program are not instructional in the usual sense, however, they do not tell the viewer what to do, nor do they provide the type of passive learning experience that is not likely to be an enduring one.

Video Techniques

Before a tape is presented to a class, the students should be provided with an orga-

nizing framework within which they can view the playback. This introduction should include a brief description of what is to follow and the rationale behind it, the specification of what the learner is to do, know or feel at the end of the presentation, and an outline of the criteria by which the action of the tape should be viewed.

Another strategy for effective use of video involves frequent pauses for discussion or enactment. By stopping a tape at an important incident in the scenario, a critical point in an intervention can be highlighted. A student might be asked how he would respond if he was part of the taped situation, and his response could be checked with the subsequent action on tape. Each student in turn could be asked to respond to one crucial point and a group discussion could be built around the responses.

To further draw students into the taped incident, "behavior rehearsals" should be set up in the classroom, following a stimulus which is similar, if not identical, to the stimulus presented to the model character in the videotaped enactment.

It is important, however, that any police officer used as a model character in pre-taped programs be highly regarded within the force. Similarly, the model must not demonstrate any inappropriate behaviors during the taped situation, and he or she must be seen and heard getting rewarded for appropriate action.

"Rewards"

In setting up any type of police training, whether it will consist of role playing, modeling, lecture or audio-visual presentations, it should be noted that if there is no reward to the new skill, the program will fail. Command personnel, road-experienced police officers and other credible rewarders can make or break the training program. Research has confirmed that in order to be successful, a trainer must maximize positive performance feedback.

(The author is a sergeant with the Syracuse Police Department and the co-author of several books on crisis intervention.)

Napper's nomination applauded by Atlanta's rank-and-file

Continued from Page 3

running the force and implementing personnel policies. Last year, the team issued a report which charged that the bureau under Eaves was poorly managed.

Although Jackson had criticized Napper's group at the time of the report's release, the mayor had only words of praise in announcing Napper's nomination. He noted that the criminologist has a reputation for a "commitment to humane treatment for all," and that Napper was "the best qualified we could find."

Napper's nomination was also applauded within the police force. "If they had to go outside of the bureau, Napper should have been the choice," one applicant for the chief's job said.

The Constitution reported that most rank-and-file police personnel who were in-

terviewed about the nomination responded with such comments as, "I thought he would be the one," or "Good choice."

However, most of those interviewed agreed that Napper's pending appointment would not produce instant change in the police bureau.

Lieutenant Gary Shepherd, who has instituted a suit charging reverse discrimination against whites in the police bureau, noted that his legal action and another suit filed by black officers must be settled in the courts before any significant improvement can be made.

"Personnel can't be hired. Officers can't be promoted. There's just too much hanging in the balance for any immediate results," he said. "Napper's appointment is a good step in the right direction. I think he was the best choice."

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Current job openings in the criminal justice system

Assistant or Associate Professor. The College of Criminal Justice of Northeastern University is seeking a candidate to teach graduate and undergraduate courses in statistics and research methods as well as other areas of criminal justice and criminology. Other duties will include advising graduate and undergraduate students, thesis supervision, initiation and fulfillment of research projects, active participation in college and university committees, and academic contributions to the profession.

Applicants must possess a Ph.D. in criminal justice or a related area, have some teaching background on the undergraduate or graduate levels and be able to demonstrate a capability in the field of academic research and publication in the area of criminal justice. Salary will be commensurate with experience and achievement.

Send resume to: Professor Robert R.J. Gallati, Chairman, Faculty Recruiting Committee, College of Criminal Justice, 144KV, Northeastern University, 360 Huntington Avenue, Boston, MA 02115.

Evaluation Program Manager. The individual selected for this Justice Department post will function as director of the Office of Program Evaluation (OPE) of LEAA's National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Successful candidate will be responsible for the overall development, direction, management, coordination and evaluation of OPE plans, activities and programs.

Necessary qualifications include three years of general experience which provide a good basic or general knowl-

edge of the principles of organization, management and administration. Specialized requirements specify progressively responsible experience in work requiring the making of analysis and evaluations regarding substantive operating programs.

At least one year of the required experience must have been at a level of difficulty and responsibility comparable to that of the next lower grade in the Federal service. The grade level for this position is GS-301-15.

Applicants who wish to be considered should submit a current SF-171 (Personal Qualifications Statement) to: LEAA, U.S. Department of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue, N.W., Room 1044, Washington, DC 20531. Attn: Betty Mullins.

Assistant Professor of Criminal Justice. The University of Cincinnati's University College is seeking an individual who will coordinate the Law Enforcement Technology Program of the school's Psychology/Sociology Department.

Applicants must possess a master's degree in Law enforcement, criminal justice or corrections and have college level teaching experience. Successful candidate will demonstrate a clear ability to function as an administrator. A J.D. or a D.Cr., research background, experience with government contracts and regulations are preferred. Minimum salary for a 10-month contract will be \$14,600.

Send applications with resume by June 20, 1978 to: Dr. Purcell Taylor, Psychology/Sociology Department, University College, University of Cincinnati, Mail Location No. 206, Cincinnati, OH 45221.

Department Chairman. Mount Mercy College is accepting applications for a department head to administer its criminal justice department with its broadly-based interdisciplinary program. They are seeking a criminal justice generalist with experience in the field. Preferred teaching areas are public policy evaluation, law, applied research methodology and systems and management. Duties include maintaining liaison with criminal justice agencies, course content development, advising students and scheduling classes and faculty.

Persons who are interested should send resume, transcript and three letters of reference to: Mr. Travis Houser, Academic Dean, Mount Mercy College, 1330 Elmhurst Drive, N.E., Cedar Rapids, IA 52402. Application deadline is July 1, 1978.

Graduate Assistantships in Law Enforcement. The law enforcement concentration in Southern Illinois University's M.S. program in Administration of Justice is offering graduate assistantships in teaching and/or research in law enforcement, beginning August 21, 1978 or January 15, 1979.

Operational research projects are available with the Research and Development Bureau of the Memphis Police Department. Tuition waivers are provided for graduate coursework leading to the Master of Science

degree. Current pay rate for quarter-time assistantship is \$174.00 per month for 10 hours work per week; half-time assistants receive \$348.00 per month for a 20-hour work week.

Assistantship awards are made each fall, spring and summer semester. Closing date for fall 1978 is July 14, 1978; December 8, 1978 is the closing date for spring 1979.

For application and/or further information, contact: Dr. Fred Klyman, Center for the Study of Crime, Delinquency and Corrections, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, IL 62901. Telephone: (618) 453-5701.

POLICE ADMINISTRATION/ PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

The University of North Dakota is seeking an assistant professor for a tenure track position, beginning August 20, 1978. Teaching load: nine hours per semester primarily on the undergraduate level. Courses include Criminal Justice, Police Administration, Police Operations and Police Information Systems. May also teach some courses in Public Administration. Additional duties include directing ongoing programs and advising students in Police Administration and Criminal Justice.

Qualifications: preferably a Ph.D. or J.D., masters considered. Practical experience in police work highly desired. Salary range \$13,500 to \$15,500 for nine months. Summer session is optional.

The University of North Dakota is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer. Apply by August 1978 to: Steven C. Markovich, Chairman, Department of Political Science, University of North Dakota, Grand Forks, ND 58202.

Criminal Justice Faculty

The Department of Sociology and Anthropology of Fordham University, New York City, has an opening beginning September 1978 for a professor of Criminal Justice at the rank of assistant professor or higher. Primary specialty areas include Criminal Justice, Research Methods, Evaluation Research, and Computer Programming. Duties include undergraduate and graduate teaching and research. A Ph.D. is required. Salary is competitive.

Please send vita before July 1 to: Dr. John Martin, Chair, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Fordham University, Bronx, NY 10458. An affirmative action/equal opportunity employer.

SYSTEMS ANALYST/PROGRAMMER

A challenging and creative job is available for an analyst/programmer to work as an integral member of an evaluation research team that is analyzing the operations of the Troy, New York Police Department and the community needs for police service. The city and county have jointly purchased a Burroughs generation 17, model 26 computer (128K) which will have a geographically-based file with multiple access, and which is expected to be operational by the end of this year.

The tasks involved in the position include: writing the programs and analyzing the data being collected in six surveys; performing an analysis of the information flow and record keeping needs of the department; working closely with the Commissioner of Public Safety to assess information needs not adequately met by the present system; assessing the compatibility of the hardware in terms of those needs; setting goals and priorities for the new information system, giving particular attention to the question of which information needs will be met by spoken communication, by paper, and by EDP; developing an appropriate system for safeguarding police department data; developing priorities for a smooth transition to the new system; supervising transition and initial implementation.

Among the skills required for the job are: knowledge of COBOL, structured programming, and preferably a familiarity with Burroughs; knowledge of SPSS and non-parametric statistics preferred; skill in systems analysis as used in planning, with ability to work in model building systems helpful but not essential; solid and broad background in social science applications of information systems preferred over experience in police information systems; ability to think logically and learn quickly, and a sense of humor and ability to work in a close-knit organization.

Salary starts at \$16,750 depending upon background. A minimum of two years' experience in programming and analysis is required. The job is available in June and continues through mid-February 1980 funded by a grant from the New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services. Fringes include health and life insurance. An equal opportunity employer.

Send resume and letter describing how your background prepares you for this position to: Dr. Dorothy Guyot, Evaluation Project Director, Troy Police Department, Troy, NY 12180. Enclose the names of three references. For further information about the position contact Max Chmura, Research Associate, at (518) 270-4446.

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CRIMINAL JUSTICE LIBRARY

Reviews of new publications in the criminal justice field

Police-Community Relations. 2nd ed. (Selected Readings). Paul F. Cromwell, Jr., and George Keefer. West Publishing Co., St. Paul, Minnesota. 1978. pp. 506.

The stated purpose of this volume is "to determine the reasons for, and the extent of, the difficulties of police-community relations and to examine ways to improve these relations." The authors advise us that in these times of social unrest, the need for improving police relationships with the communities they serve cannot be over-emphasized; police-community relations directly affect the character of life in our cities and the ability of our communities to maintain stability and solve their problems. Thus, an uncooperative working relationship between the police and the public will seriously reduce the ability of the police to cope with rising crime and maintain law and order. This shortcoming will inevitably increase the danger of police work and have an erosive effect on police morale — making police less enthusiastic about performing their work well.

The selected readings which the authors have amassed in this second edition are intended to provide the student with the means to thoroughly analyze the dynamics of human behavior that cause positive and negative human relation responses in themselves and the various "publics" with whom they deal.

Fifty-five selected readings, representing the work of a number of professional and authoritative individuals active in the academic and law enforcement fields, are divided into six distinctive parts. Part I deals with the police officer's role and function in modern urban society. Part II moves into the psychosocial aspects of community relations, while Part III represents an overview of minority relations and the police. Parts IV and V, "Police Unions" and "Women in Police Work," trace the history and current status of unions and collective bargaining by police, and discuss recent increases in the utilization of women as line officers', respectively. The concluding section on special considerations addresses some of the problems of police-media relations, family intervention programs, civilian review boards and other topics.

The selection of the articles, the question sections at the end of each chapter and the addition of the two new chapters

may or may not fulfill the theme of the book, but they certainly take the heretofore parochial nature of police/community relations and transport it into the wider perspective of the county, city, state and indeed, the nation.

For the criminal justice student or the professional already in law enforcement, this volume will not be the complete answer to his quest for knowledge. It is a good introduction and, hopefully, an encouragement to further reading, and research and experimentation of much greater depth on the subject. It should be understood clearly that the magnitude and importance of the various aspects of police-community relations treated cannot be adequately or fairly covered by such short, and sometimes inconclusive articles or excerpts. Also, in some areas, a more representative selection of authors is needed to give the reader a broader perspective to consider. If the book lacks anyone thing, however, it would be the absence of a suggested reading list at the end of each chapter, as is generally found in most good text books. Although each article contains proper footnoting and has a conclusion/summary, and although each part has a series of questions following it, notes and references would have been quite valuable. They would have served as an excellent supplement to the sources listed.

—Stephen Dandrilli

Police Administration — Organization and Performance. By Anthony V. Bouza. Pergamon Press, New York. 1978. 328 pp.

Police Administration — Organization and Performance is a comprehensive text which guides the reader through the maze of organization, administration and management found in present day police departments. The book deals with urban policing, with particular emphasis on problems native to larger police departments and cities. Its presentation takes a much broader and more up-to-date approach than comparable books in the field and deals with controversial topics other authors shy away from.

As deputy chief of the New York City Transit Police and former assistant chief of the New York City Police Department, Anthony V. Bouza writes candidly based on considered reflections and a wealth of

administrative experience, as opposed to relying on cautious scholarship. By implicitly abandoning many of the orthodoxies of police administration, the author allows the issues of the present day to shape the discussion. His style is polemic, direct, and uncompromising.

The book is divided into two parts, with Part I consisting of six chapters that deal with organizational issues inherent in administering large urban departments. (It

should be noted that the discussion of organization presumes a fourfold division of labor: patrol, investigations, personnel, and support services.)

Part II concerns itself with the many dimensions of police performance and administrative responsibility. Each aspect of police performance cited is intelligently explained and examined and policy recommendations are made in coordination with

Continued on Page 10

The Signs of Crime A Field Manual for Police

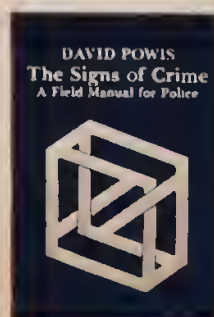
By David Powis

with a Foreword by
Sir Robert Mark

Retired Commissioner, Scotland Yard
and

with a Preface by
P. J. Stead

John Jay College of Criminal Justice



If they want to draw their pensions, uniformed policemen, members of the traffic patrol and any other members of the police might take a good look at this book, a field manual for young constables, handing down to them the thousand and one ways of spotting criminals, compiled during the 31 year's service of David Powis.

Alec Hartley
Manchester Guardian

The Signs of Crime is aimed at the heat officer, the supervising sergeant and inspector, the men and women at the sharp end of the service. Mr. Powis is suggesting how a police officer can interpret what he sees with his own eyes. Throughout the book he says: *Watch for*, and gives tip after tip on the working methods of criminals petty and major, the characteristic giveaways that distinguish the honest citizen from the crook. In one short, crisp chapter after another, the author gives object lessons on... offenses which a reasonably alert urban officer is certain to encounter, from car thefts, shoplifting, prostitution and pimping; the three-card trick; to child abuse and baby hattering.

Police

It might be going too far to say that it will supersede that vast book, *Criminal Investigation* by Hans Gross... but for me this book contains at least one new fact, or one new stimulus to thought, on every page, and there are 233 big pages. It's about every conceivable aspect of crime prevention and detection, and more than any book I've ever seen it shows those two functions as being the province of the uniformed man... I'd like to see it in the hands of everyone in the country.

C. H. Rolph
Police Review

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Parsons sets retirement from Birmingham PD to become superintendent of New Orleans force

Continued from Page 1
ministrators.

According to the New Orleans *Times-Picayune*, Parsons had stated that he would not accept the superintendent's job unless he obtained at least the same amount of money that the present superintendent is making. Giarrusso is paid \$31,764 annually, which is at the fourth salary level, while the starting level of pay for police chief is \$27,444. Parsons was reportedly making over \$40,000 a year in Birmingham.

Mayor Morial asked the City Council to pass a resolution that would allow Parsons to start at the top of the pay range, meaning \$38,604 annually.

Apparently, Morial's argument was well received by the council. The Birmingham police spokesman noted that "they agreed to pay Chief Parsons the upper range."

The council vote was important because the mayor had threatened to look elsewhere for a new superintendent. Before the situation was stabilized, Morial had told the *Times-Picayune* that he would have to go "back to the drawing boards" to find a new appointee if he was not able to obtain the higher salary for Parsons.

A related civic controversy had developed regarding Parsons' status as an "outsider," provoked by rumors which implied that Parsons had planned to commute from

Birmingham once had assumed the New Orleans post.

Morial challenged the validity of the innuendoes at a May 22 new conference. "That's a figment of the imagination of some people simply because he's an out-of-towner," he said, "and an effort to undermine the effort at bringing in an out-of-towner for the position."

The mayor further explained that while Parsons has opted to retain his home in the Birmingham area, the chief plans to live in an apartment in New Orleans.

"He has committed himself to being full time as a superintendent of police for the city of New Orleans," Morial noted.

Reviews of new criminal justice books

Continued from Page 9

the needs of each of the areas.

At the outset, the author reminds us of the objectives of a police department — prevention and detection of crime, effecting arrests, protection of life and property, traffic control and the preservation of the peace — and warns that they must be kept in clear focus at all times because they are the only constant elements in urban police administration. In order to accomplish these objectives, the police must address themselves to the present needs of the public. They must "research the causes of the problems, participate intimately in the community's activities, plan for and anticipate events, understand mediative dimensions inherent in 'peace preservation,' and

become active participants in community issues," according to Bouza.

The highest value in policing is accountability to the needs of the people, Bouza states, and he reiterates this theme throughout the text. Bouza also takes the position that "Police departments must perceive of themselves as a link in the chain of the criminal justice system objective it is to promote public safety by successfully meeting the challenge of crime. The police department should develop policies mindful of the effective integration of such a system and function, even against its own narrow interests, for the benefit of the larger universe it inhabits."

The police officer is a vital figure in the administration of the department, Bouza

states he believes officers should be consulted when instituting new programs and policies, adding that motivation will be increased if the individual is respected and valued, and given a sense of worth, purpose and importance.

Police Administration — Organization and Performance is a most scientific approach to police administration and crime prevention. Written as a guidebook, the text does a fine job of introducing the reader to the subject matter. For the student, administrator or supervisory candidate who is interested in comprehensive data presented in a cohesive format, this book is an excellent source for study and reference.

—Stephen L. Dandrilli

A new look at America's Police

Police Magazine is the nation's first periodical devoted to detailed, objective, on-site reporting about America's police.

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Upcoming Events

July 1978. Three-day course. Symposium on Computers in Law Enforcement. Presented by the Criminal Justice Research Foundation. For additional information, write or call: Dr. Bruce T. Olson, President, Criminal Justice Research Foundation, 2775 Cottage Way, Suite 29, Sacramento, CA 95825. Telephone: (916) 488-4757.

July 9-28, 1978. Career Prosecutor Course. To be held in Houston by the National College of District Attorneys. For further information and registration, contact: Registrar, National College of District Attorneys, College of Law, University of Houston, Houston, TX 77004.

July 10-13, 1978. Police Physical Fitness Trainer's Course. Presented by the Institute for Aerobics Research. To be held in Dallas. Tuition: \$250, which includes all educational materials. For more details, contact: Larry R. Gettman, Institute for Aerobics Research, 11811 Preston Road, Dallas, TX 75230. Telephone: (214) 661-3374.

July 11-19, 1978. Fifth Institute on Drugs, Crime and Justice in England. Presented by the American University of Washington, D.C. Cost: \$835, including a single study-bedroom, breakfast, tuition, and seminar social events. Air travel and ground transport are not included in the Institute fee. For further information, write: Dr. Arnold S. Loebach, Director, Institute on Drugs, Crime and Justice in England, Center for the Administration of Justice, The American University, Washington, DC 20016. Telephone: (202) 686-2405.

July 13-16, 1978. Law Enforcement Hypnosis Seminar. To be held in Los Angeles by the Law Enforcement Hypnosis Institute, Inc. For additional details, contact: Dr. Martin Reiser, Director, Law Enforcement Hypnosis Institute, Inc., 303 Gretna Green Way, Los Angeles, CA 90049. Telephone: (213) 476-6024.

July 17-21, 1978. Advanced Firearms Course. Presented by the Smith & Wesson Academy. For more information, contact: Director, Smith & Wesson Academy, Springfield, MA 01101.

July 17-21, 1978. Workshop: Responses to Hostage Taking. To be held in Ottawa, Ontario by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. For more details, write or call: IACP, 11 Firstfield Road, Gaithersburg, MD 20760. Telephone: (301) 948-0922 ext. 208.

July 19, 1978. State and Direction of Corrections and the Future of Corrections Seminar. For more information, write: The University of Sydney, Institute of Criminology, 173-175 Phillip Street, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000, Australia.

July 20-21, 1978. Privacy and Security Course. Presented by the Theorem Institute. To be held in Cleveland. Fee: \$175. For more information, write or call: Michael O'Neil, Vice President, Theorem Institute, 1737 North First Street, Suite 390, San Jose, CA 95112. Telephone: (800) 538-6896 outside California, or (408) 294-1427 in-state.

July 24-August 4, 1978. Two-week Law Enforcement Training Schools. To be held in Anchorage, Alaska by the National Training Institute. For additional details, contact: National Training Institute, United States Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, Washington, DC 20537.

July 26-28, 1978. Rape Investigation Course. To be held at the Portland Hilton in Portland, Oregon. Presented by the Theorem Institute. Fee: \$225. For further information, consult: July 20-21.

July 31-August 4, 1978. Short Course for Prosecutors. Conducted by Northwestern University School of Law. Fee: \$250. For further information, contact: Prof. Fred E. Inbau, Northwestern University School of Law, 357 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, IL 60611.

August 6-10, 1978. Twenty-sixth Annual Seminar of the International Association of Auto Theft Investigators. To be held at the Sheridan Motor Inn in Mobile, Alabama. Fee: \$40. For further information, contact: Sgt. Scott V. B. English, Maryland State Police, Pikesville, MD 21208. Telephone: (301) 486-3101 ext. 371.

August 6-11, 1978. Anti-Terrorism Seminar. Presented by the Texas Department of Public Safety. To be held at the Homer Garrison Jr. Memorial Law Enforcement Academy. For more details, contact: Texas Department of Public Safety, 5805 North Lamar, P.O. Box 4087, Austin, TX 78773. Telephone: (512) 422-0331 ext. 492.

August 6-18, 1978. Crime Prevention Training. Presented by the California Crime Prevention Institute. To be held at the Kellogg West Center for Continuing Education, California State Polytechnic University, Poma, California. Tuition: \$256.14. For further information and applications, contact: Loss Prevention Inc., P.O. Box 613, Sonoma, CA 95476. Telephone: (707) 938-5656.

August 7-9, 1978. Policy Development for Law Enforcement Course. To be held in Phoenix under the sponsorship of the Theorem Institute. Fee: \$225. For contact address, consult: July 20-21.

August 7-10, 1978. Police Discipline Course. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Denver. For more details, consult: July 17-21.

August 8-11, 1978. Short Course: Models for Management. Presented by the Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. For further information contact: Florida Institute for Law Enforcement, St. Petersburg Junior College, 6605 5th Avenue North, P.O. Box 13489, St. Petersburg, FL 33733.

August 9-11, 1978. Staff Communications Skills Seminar. To be held in Cincinnati by the Interface Resource Group. Program will be limited to 20 participants. Fee of \$275 covers all costs for the three-day, in-resident event, including tuition, materials, room and meals. For further information and registration, call or write: Programs Coordinator, Interface Resource Group, 3112 Wayne Avenue, Dayton, OH 45420. Telephone: (513) 254-6775.

August 9-12, 1978. Four-day Certified Course in Lie Detection and Stress Analysis: The Mark II Voice Analyzer. Presented by Law Enforcement Associates Inc., at the Hilton Gateway Hotel, Newark, New Jersey. Fee: \$395. For more details, write or call: Law Enforcement Associates Inc., 88 Holmes Street, Box 128, Belleville, NJ 07109. Telephone: (201) 751-0001.

August 14-16, 1978. Child Abuse and Neglect Seminar. Presented by the Police Juvenile Specialist Project, University of Missouri-Columbia. To be held at the UMKC Education Building, Kansas City, Missouri. For further information, contact: Richard D. Ruddie, Police Juvenile Services, 307 Waston Place, Columbia, MO 65211.

August 14-25, 1978. Two-week Law Enforcement Training Schools. To be held in Atlanta by the National Training Institute. For further information, consult: July 24-August 4.

August 20-24, 1978. 108th Congress of

Correction. Sponsored by the American Correctional Association. To be held in Portland, Oregon. For more details, contact: American Correctional Association, 4321 Hartwick Road, Suite L208, College Park, MD 20740.

August 21-23, 1978. Child Abuse and Neglect Seminar. Presented by the Police Juvenile Specialist Project, University of Missouri-Columbia. To be held at the Rodeway Inn, St. Louis. For further information, consult: August 14-16.

August 29-31, 1978. Fundamental Crime Analysis Workshop. Designed to assist agencies in starting a crime analysis function or refine existing operations. To be held at the Century Plaza Hotel in Vancouver, British Columbia. Sponsored by the Theorem Institute. For further information and contact address, consult July 20-21.

Criminal Justice Events Wanted

The editors welcome contributions to the "Upcoming Events" column. For best results, items must be sent in at least two months in advance of the event. Late-breaking items may be phoned in. Send to: Law Enforcement News, 444 West 56th Street, New York, NY 10019. (212) 247-1609.

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Computers aid Birmingham PD in mapping crime statistics

Continued from Page 3

ly maintained existing body of data from an information storage system to a readily usable form for need analysis and policy decision making."

Parsons implied that the study's chief aim was already being realized, and he cited a pair of the report's maps which indicate that business robberies are declining in Birmingham's commercial districts.

"We were able to push the business robberies out of the downtown area," he said, adding that the maps demonstrate that the inner city was ringed by communities with high incidences of nonresidential burglaries and robberies.

Parsons also noted that per capita crime increased in areas with dense population, citing another possible crime causing factor which was suggested by the maps. "We attribute the freeway system to increased crime in certain areas of the city," he said. "If you look, you'll see that the areas with high crime also are along the superhighways."

The report's map pairing for the category of "Summary Combined Dispatch Data" is reproduced here to illustrate the choropleth process. As indicated by the legend between the two maps, five degrees

of shading are employed, each representing a percentile range of calls for police service. The five intervals represent the 0-20th percentile, 21st to 40th percentile, 41st to 60th percentile, 61st to 80th percentile, and the 81st to 100th percentile.

In addition to mapping each call category, the report provides computer-plotted graphs which display 1976 data as percentages of 1975 data for each type of call for service. The graphs are designed to reveal annual decreases and increases by typology per beat.

A multipart appendix to the study compiles the dispatch data according to signal code, month of the year, day of the week and hour of day.

The monthly analysis seemed to indicate that crime has seasonal fluctuations. More offenses were reported in the hot summer months in 1976, while the incidence of crime was lowest in January.

According to the report's 1976 figures, police received more calls for service on Saturday than on any other day of the week. Friday ranked second in this analysis, while Sundays and Tuesdays were the least active in regard to requests for police assistance.

The report's dispatch analysis by hour of day indicated that more calls for service were received between 5 to 6 P.M. than any other time of the day during 1976. Generally, 3 to 11 P.M. was the busiest period for Birmingham patrol officers, the figures revealed.

CORRESPONDENTS WANTED

Law Enforcement News is seeking state correspondents to write stories dealing with topics of interest to the criminal justice community.

New products for law enforcement

Items about new or modified products are based on news releases and/or other information received from the manufacturer or distributor. Nothing contained herein should be understood to imply the endorsement of Law Enforcement News.

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The manufacturer guarantees the regulators for five years, while the tanks feature a one-year warranty. The devices can be purchased separately or in sets, which can be ordered with various types of storage and carrying containers.

For an illustrated brochure, write: Safety Laboratories, Inc., 220 N. E. 68th Street, Miami, FL 33138.

TRAINING TARGET — Developed by a retired New York State firearms instructor, Return Fire is an animated firearms training target designed to improve the quick-draw capabilities of law enforcement personnel through the use of negative conditioning.

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Further details can be obtained by contacting: Paul F. Paquet, Return Fire, 163 Fulton Road, Mamaroneck, NY 10543. Telephone: (914) 698-8526.

SAFETY/DETECTION MIRRORS — Designed to prevent pedestrian collisions at hallway intersection and to discourage pilferage in institutional or retail settings, Bell mirrors feature all-steel backing and installation hardware and are available in a number of shapes and sizes.

Convex or flat glass models can be ordered in a round format, with sizes ranging from 12" to 36" or in a rectangular configuration, which is available in 10" x 14", 16" x 24" and 20" x 30" sizes. Plexiglass models are manufactured only in the round format.

For more information, write or call Bell Glass and Mirror Co., 1328 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, NY 11210. Telephone (212) 859-2223.

FIREARMS TRAINING FILMS — Two new color/sound productions, illustrating gun safety, know-how and responsibility,

are being distributed by AIMS Instructional Media Services.

"The Revolver Operation and Use" is a 14-minute presentation covering the care and handling of both Smith & Wesson and Colt .38 caliber revolvers. A safety sequence depicts procedures for storage and use, while a section on operation demonstrates proper stance, grip, sighting and breath control. Other aspects of gun use covered by the film include nomenclature, care and cleaning, dry-fire practice and corrective procedures.

"Gun Wise," a 17-minute community-oriented film, dramatizes how fear, alcohol and drugs, and violent emotions can trigger tragic accidents when guns are present. Basic safety practices are illustrated, while special sequences emphasize secure firearms storage and define the law involved in using a gun in the home for protection against intruders.

Purchase and rental information is available from: AIMS Instructional Media Services, Inc., 262 Justin Avenue, Glendale, CA 91201.

VEHICLE DECK LIGHTS — Unity's six-inch and five-inch sealed beam units are designed to provide spot or flood illumination while withstanding the rough handling and severe conditions prevalent in law enforcement operations.

Featuring a swivel pivot base that permits full 360° rotation and 180° vertical movement, the lights are constructed of



brass with triple chrome plating for durability. Available accessory hardware includes clamp brackets for mounting to pipe handrails on emergency vehicles, an angle bracket, and two-inch square or three-inch round brackets for flat surfaces.

The lights can be ordered with the new General Electric halogen-cycle lamps, which offer the advantages of lower maintenance costs through longer bulb life and better light efficiency due to the virtual elimination of bulb blackening.

For information on the company's entire line of auxiliary automotive lighting, write: Unity Manufacturing Company, 1260 Clybourn Avenue, Chicago, IL 60610.

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